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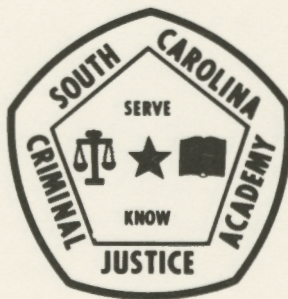
1979

ANNUAL REPORT

OF

SOUTH CAROLINA

CRIMINAL JUSTICE ACADEMY



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July 1, 1978 - June 30, 1979

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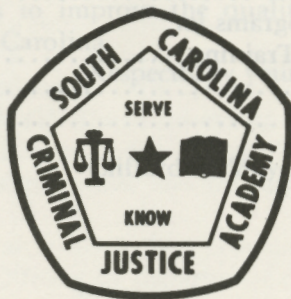
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South Carolina Criminal Justice Academy
5400 Broad River Road
Columbia, S.C. 29210

C. A. Moyer
Executive Director

Telephone
803/758-6365

June 30, 1979

TO: His Excellency, Governor Richard W. Riley and the members of
the South Carolina General Assembly.

On behalf of the South Carolina Law Enforcement Training Council, I have the honor to present herewith its Annual Report which outlines the activities of the Council and the Criminal Justice Academy during the 1978-1979 fiscal year. The Training Council appreciates the support and cooperation which it received from other agencies of State Government and looks forward to a continuation of our mutual efforts to improve the quality of Criminal Justice Training in South Carolina.

Respectfully yours,

Clifford A. Moyer

PURPOSE

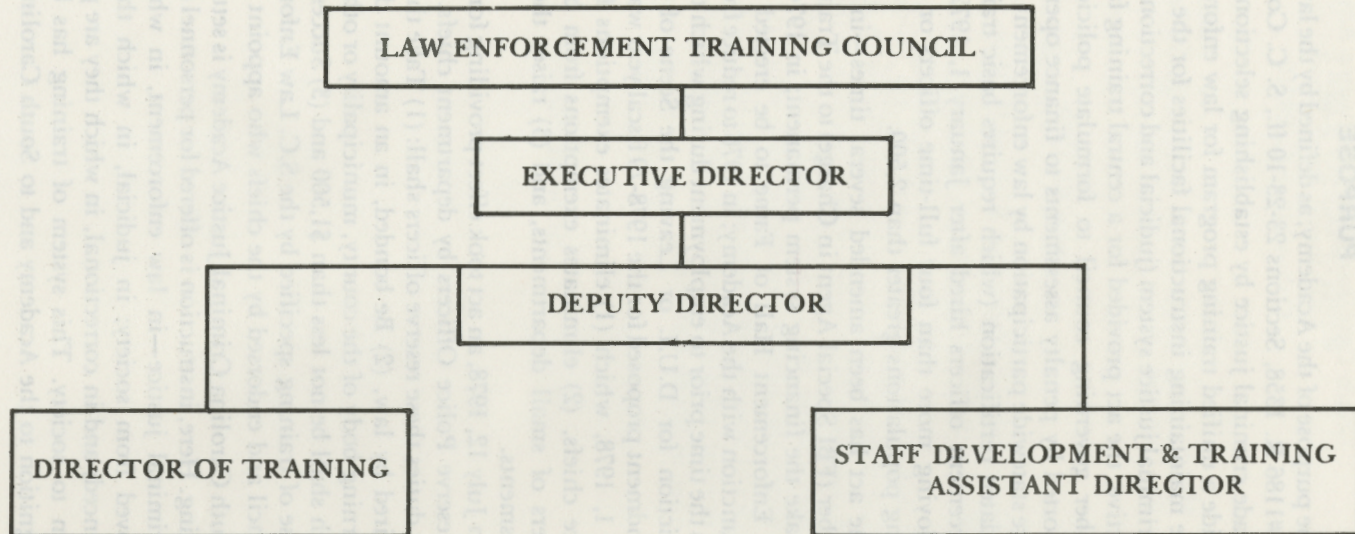
The purpose of the Academy, as defined by the law which created it (Act #1186 R. 1358, Sections 23-23-10 ff., S. C. Code of Laws), is to upgrade criminal justice by establishing selection standards and to provide a unified training program for law enforcement personnel while maintaining instructional facilities for the other branches of the criminal justice system (judicial and correctional). To fulfill this objective, the act provided for a central training facility, an eleven-member governing council to formulate policies, and a system supported by penalty assessments to finance operational costs. To insure statewide participation by law enforcement personnel, the act mandated certification (which requires basic training) for all law enforcement officers hired after January 1, 1972 by departments employing more than four full-time officers or located in towns having populations greater than 2,500.

The act has been amended several times—in 1971 to add one member (FBI Special Agent in Charge) to the Training Council and to make the financing system permanent; in 1974 to provide for a Law Enforcement Hall of Fame to be erected and operated in conjunction with the Academy; in 1976 to reduce from 10 years to five years the time prior to employment during which there should be no conviction for D.U.I. or Leaving the Scene of an Accident. An amendment proposed for the 1978-79 fiscal year was passed, effective July 1, 1978, which (1) eliminates exemptions from training for police chiefs, (2) eliminates exemptions from basic training for officers of small departments, and (3) raises the rate of penalty assessments.

On July 12, 1978, an act took effect providing for the appointment of Reserve Police Officers by department chiefs. Before assuming their duties these reserve officers shall: (1) Take the oath of office as required by law, (2) Be bonded, in an amount determined by the governing body of the county, municipality or other political entity which shall be not less than \$1,500 and (3) Successfully complete a course of training specified by the S.C. Law Enforcement Training Council and endorsed by the chiefs who appoint them.

South Carolina Criminal Justice Academy is setting new trends in training. Here, instruction is offered for personnel in all three realms of criminal justice—in law enforcement, in which violators are removed from society; in judicial, in which they are tried and sentenced; and in correctional, in which they are prepared for their return to society. This system of training has brought national recognition to the Academy and to South Carolina as well.

**SOUTH CAROLINA CRIMINAL JUSTICE ACADEMY
ORGANIZATIONAL CHART**



SOUTH CAROLINA LAW ENFORCEMENT TRAINING COUNCIL

By law, the Training Council is composed of representatives from the following governmental agencies—county administration, city administration, the University of South Carolina Law School (dean), Department of Wildlife and Marine Resources, courts (Attorney General), Department of Corrections, two officers from state police departments, and one representative from each of the following departments: small town police, large city police, federal police, and sheriff department.

CURRENT MEMBERS

- J.P. Strom, Chairman
Chief, South Carolina Law Enforcement Division
- L. Edward Simmons, Vice-Chairman
Chief, North Charleston PD
- James Anderson
Mayor, Camden
- J.P. Ashmore
Supervisor, Greenville County
- Charles F. Dawley
Chief, Mount Pleasant PD
- Richard E. Day
Dean, USC Law School
- Garry Owen Watt
Special Agent in Charge, FBI Columbia
- William D. Leeke
Commissioner, SC Department of Corrections
- Daniel R. McLeod
Attorney General of South Carolina
- James R. Metts, Ed.D.
Sheriff, Lexington County
- William J. Seaborn,
Colonel, South Carolina Highway Patrol
- James A. Timmerman, Jr., Ph.D.
Director, SC Wildlife and Marine Resources

FORMER MEMBERS

Richard L. Black
County Magistrate, Charleston

Charles J. Devic
Special Agent in Charge, FBI, Columbia

James J. Dunn
Special Agent in Charge, FBI, Columbia

Robert H. Eppes
Temporarily Filled position

Robert W. Foster
Dean, USC Law School

Miller S. Igram
Mayor, Cheraw

William T. Ivey
Director of Law Enforcement, Spartanburg

Tom W. Leavitt
Special Agent in Charge, FBI, Columbia

James F. Martin
Special Agent in Charge, FBI, Columbia

I. Byrd Parnell
Sheriff, Sumter County

Charles M. Skipper
Chief, Marion PD

Harold C. Swanson
Special Agent in Charge, FBI, Columbia

P.F. Thompson
Colonel, South Carolina Highway Patrol

James W. Webb
Director, SC Wildlife and Marine Resources

ACADEMY ADMINISTRATION

Executive Director Clifford A. Moyer
 Deputy Director Paul A. Miller
 Director of Training William E. Jones
 Staff Development &
 Training Assistant Director Harry C. Logan
 Accountant Supervisor C. Dorothy Harrell
 Administrative Assistant Barbara A. Bloom
 Media Resources Supervisor Richard A. Shealy
 Certification Supervisor Joyce N. Wright
 Food Services Supervisor Hazel Kirkley
 Maintenance Supervisor Charles R. Johnson

TRAINING DIRECTORS LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES

S.C. Highway Patrol Capt. L. F. McSwain
 S.C. Wildlife & Marine
 Resources Dept. Capt. J. Wallace Hipps

CORRECTIONAL AGENCIES ADMINISTRATION

Director of Staff Development,
 Department of Corrections W. Tommy Cave
 Training Coordinator,
 Department of Youth Services Betty Gurnell
 Director of Training
 Probation, Parole & Pardon Gayle Price

JUDICIAL EDUCATION ADMINISTRATION

Assistant Director,
 Courts Administration Neal Forney

HISTORY, 1968-1979

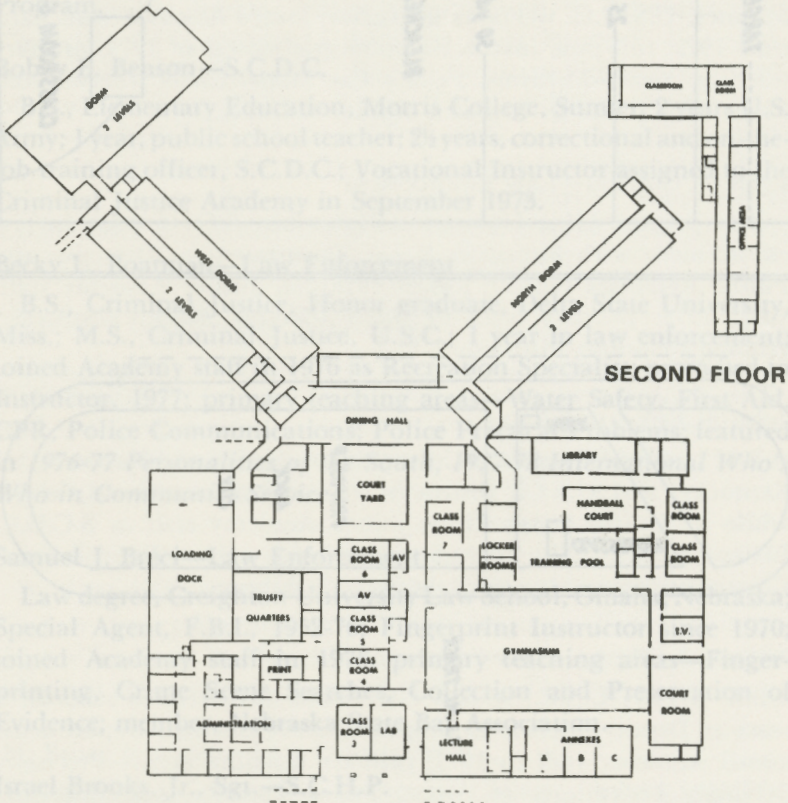
1968 marked the beginning of law enforcement training in South Carolina. That year, the state legislature appropriated \$30,000 to SLED for the establishment of the SOUTH CAROLINA POLICE ACADEMY under the direction of FBI veteran, Clifford A. Moyer. A voluntary four-week basic law enforcement training program began and was held at SLED with a storage area serving as a classroom and a former venereal disease clinic serving as a dormitory. This 30-student arrangement soon proved to be inadequate, so in 1970, legislation was passed which created the SOUTH CAROLINA CRIMINAL JUSTICE ACADEMY.

The construction of the 2.2 million dollar Academy was started during the administration of Governor Robert McNair and was financed by state and federal funds; the latter was provided by LEAP and the Highway Safety Program. Classes began in 1972 at the present site. Because four weeks of basic law enforcement training was insufficient, the program was increased to five weeks in 1971, to six weeks in 1973, to eight weeks in 1975 and to its present ten weeks in 1978. The program now meets the objective of the National Standards and Goals. The Training Division of the South Carolina Department of Corrections moved into the Academy in 1972 and has held its instructional programs here since then. The Probation, Parole and Pardon Board, Department of Youth Services, Juvenile Placement and Aftercare and Judicial Education conduct their training sessions at the Academy. Similarly, the South Carolina Wildlife and Marine Resources Department and the South Carolina Highway Patrol regularly present instructional programs at the Academy.

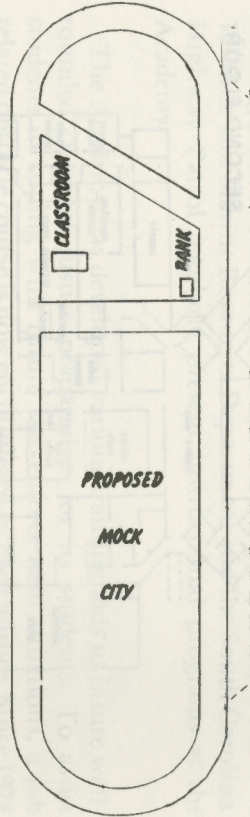
The Academy has developed various training aids to insure well-rounded criminal justice preparation for its students. To assist students in coping with future law enforcement situations, a job related obstacle course is now encountered by each trainee. Since 1974 a precision driving range, 1.3 miles in length, has been used for several areas of officer training. During fiscal year 1977-1978, a classroom and repair garage were added to the range site, which presently includes three mock-up rooms of an ordinary home, where Crisis Intervention problems are practiced. A small log cabin bank building, also located at the range, was donated to the Criminal Justice Academy during 1976. It is used in simulated robberies, burglaries, hostage situations, and other offenses. In addition to the

precision driving range, the Academy also operates a 50 firing point pistol range, with a classroom and target storage area.

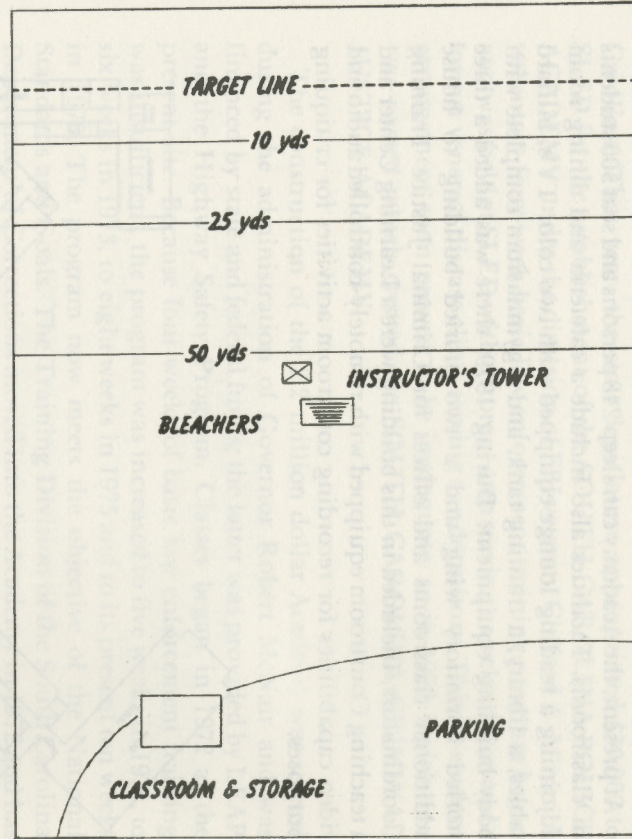
At present, the Academy can sleep 248 persons and seat 500 students in classrooms. Facilities also include a cafeteria and dining room adjoining a reading lounge equipped with two color TV's, billiard tables, a library, a training tank, and a gymnasium complete with body-building equipment. During 1979, there was added a three storied dormitory wing and a two storied building to house additional classrooms and offices for Criminal Justice Training Coordinators. Included in this building were a Learning Center and a teaching Courtroom equipped with remotely-controlled audio and video capabilities for recording courtroom activities for critiquing purposes.



ACADEMY FACILITY



DRIVING RANGE



FIRING RANGE

INSTRUCTORS

Phillip S. Allen—Law Enforcement

2 years, Palmer College; 2nd Class Petty Officer, U.S.N.R.; 4 years, Columbia Police Department; joined Academy staff in 1974; primary teaching areas—Breathalyzer, Metric Measure, Radar Training and Maintenance and D.U.I. Arrest Procedures; member Dutch Fork Masonic Lodge #402.

James H. Amick, Lt.—S.C.H.P.

3 years, United States Marines; 25 years law enforcement experience; joined Criminal Justice Academy staff in 1972 from the S.C. Highway Patrol Headquarters; serves in the capacity of Head Instructor; primary teaching area—Police Officer Driving Training Program.

Bobby E. Benson—S.C.D.C.

B.S., Elementary Education, Morris College, Sumter; 2 years U.S. Army; 1 year, public school teacher; 2½ years, correctional and on-the-job training officer, S.C.D.C.; Vocational Instructor assigned to the Criminal Justice Academy in September 1973.

Becky L. Boatman—Law Enforcement

B.S., Criminal Justice, Honor graduate, Delta State University, Miss.; M.S., Criminal Justice, U.S.C.; 1 year in law enforcement; joined Academy staff in 1976 as Recreation Specialist; promoted to Instructor, 1977; primary teaching areas—Water Safety, First Aid, CPR, Police Communications; Police Practical Problems; featured in 1976-77 *Personalities of the South*, 1977-78 *International Who's Who in Community Service*.

Samuel J. Breci—Law Enforcement

Law degree, Creighton University Law School, Omaha, Nebraska; Special Agent, F.B.I., 1952-76; Fingerprint Instructor since 1970; joined Academy staff in 1976, primary teaching areas—Fingerprinting, Crime Scene Searches, Collection and Preservation of Evidence; member, Nebraska State Bar Association.

Israel Brooks, Jr., Sgt.—S.C.H.P.

Associate degree, Palmer College; 4 years, U.S. Marines; joined S.C. State Police as 1st black patrolman in 1967; recognized as

Patrolman of the Year, 1973, by American Legion, S.C.H.P., and Veterans of Foreign Wars; joined Academy staff in 1976; Certified Breathalyzer Operator; primary teaching areas—Human Relations, Police Community Relations, Uniform Traffic Citation, Felony Car Stops, and Precision Driving.

W. Bruce Cann, Sgt.—S.C.H.P.

Associate degree, Police Administration, Midlands Technical College; 4 years, United States Navy; appointed to South Carolina Highway Patrol in 1965; joined Academy staff in 1973; primary teaching area—Police Self-Defense Instructor.

Bruce H. Carter—Law Enforcement

Associate and B.G.S. degrees, U.S.C.; 8 years, United States Marines; U.S.M.C. weapons instructor; joined Academy staff part-time 1972; full-time instructor upon graduation in 1974; primary teaching areas—Firearms, Felony Car Stops, Crisis Intervention; Presently enrolled in Graduate studies at U.S.C.

Leon G. Cureton—Law Enforcement

B.A. degree, Allen University, Columbia, S.C.; 3 years in law enforcement with Lancaster Police Department as Detective and Public Relations Officer; joined Criminal Justice Academy staff, July, 1978; primary teaching areas—Driving Range Instructor, Human Relations Instructor.

John A. Ferraro—S.C.D.C.

B.S. and M.S. degrees, University of Maryland, University of Kentucky, and U.S.C.; Instructor at Southeastern Signal School while in United States Army; joined Academy staff as S.C.D.C. Instructor in 1976; primary teaching areas—Interpersonal Communications/Human Relations Workshops.

Richard A. Flippo—Law Enforcement

B.A. degree, U.S.C.; several law enforcement related schools; 3 years as Deputy Sheriff, Lexington County Sheriff's Department; joined Academy staff in 1977; primary teaching areas—Precision Driving, Techniques of Arrest, Patrol Procedures & Interview Techniques, Felony Car Stops, Handling Prisoners, Firearms, Police Practical Problems. Presently enrolled in Graduate studies at U.S.C.

John Frierson—S.C.D.C.

Degree in Management Speciality in Economics from Louisiana State University; 8 years U.S. Navy; 17 years broadcasting; 4 years, S.C.D.C. Primary teaching area Jail and Prison Management.

Gordon A. Garner—S.C.D.C.

Erie County Technical Institute, New York, F.B.I. National Academy, Washington, D.C.; various other law enforcement related schools; 17 years law enforcement experience; 3 years United States Marines; joined Academy staff in 1978; primary teaching areas—Defense Tactics, Weapons, Law of Arrest, Officer Responsibility, Hostage Situations, Narcotics, Riot Control.

Charles E. Grooms—S.C.D.C.

2 Associate degrees, Police Organization & Administration, Correctional Organization & Administration, Palmer College; B.A., Southwestern College; M.A., Baptist Christian University; 3 years, Marines (Military Police); 2 years Chief of Police; 4 years, S.C. Highway Patrol; joined the S.C.D.C., 1971, progressed through the ranks from a line officer to Warden I; joined Academy staff in 1978; primary responsibilities, Instructor (Security Supervisory), Coordinator of Security & Inmate Administration, SCCJA/SCDC, promoted to Instruction Section Supervisor, 1979.

James B. Hicklin—Law Enforcement

B.A., U.S.C.; numerous law enforcement schools; 8 years, Law Enforcement Officer and Supervisor; 3 years, Instructor, Weapons and Law Enforcement subjects, S.C.D.C.; joined Criminal Justice Academy staff in 1975; primary teaching areas—Weapons, Hostage Situations, Practical Problems.

Lendol C. Hicks, Jr.—Law Enforcement

B.A. from the Citadel, 1971; M.A. from U.S.C. in 1973; Richland County Deputy Sheriff from 1975 until joining staff at the Criminal Justice Academy in May, 1978; primary teaching areas—Narcotics, Firearms, Physical training, and Defensive Tactics.

M. Bruce Jernigan—Law Enforcement

B.A. degree, Columbia Commercial College; 14 years with West Columbia Police Department as Lieutenant; Police training at F.B.I. Academy, Virginia; Ohio Peace Officer's Training Academy;

Vocational Instructor with Ohio State Department of Education in police matters; joined Academy staff in 1978; primary teaching areas—Ethics and Professionalization, Handling Juveniles, Police Corruption, Arson Investigation.

Nancy Carroll King—Law Enforcement (part-time)

Attended Austin Peay University, Tennessee; National Red Cross Aquatic School, Massachusetts; various other educational institutions; former teacher in Greenwich public and private schools; member of National Red Cross Aquatic and Small Craft Schools faculty; Emergency Medical Technician; teaching areas—water safety, CPR, advanced first aid; joined Academy as part-time instructor in 1972.

James M. Kirby—Law Enforcement

J.D. Mercer University, 1956; post-graduate, St. John's U, 1960; Special Agent, F.B.I., 1953-1977; joined Academy staff in 1978 as a Legal Instructor; member of the South Carolina Bar Association.

Robert A. Milam, III—Law Enforcement

B.S. and M.S. degrees, U.S.C.; 12 years, Chemist/Instructor/Agent, S.C. Law Enforcement Division; joined Academy staff in 1972; primary teaching areas—Breathalyzer, Metric Measure, Radar, D.U.I. Arrest Procedures; featured in 1976 *Who's Who in the Southeastern United States* and 1979 *Who's Who in Law Enforcement*; received in 1979 Distinguished Service Award from S.C. Jaycees.

John O'Leary—Law Enforcement

B.A. degree, the Citadel; J.D., University of Detroit; PLA Certification., Northwestern University; joined Academy staff in 1973 as a Legal Instructor; member of the State Bar Associations of Michigan, Florida, and South Carolina.

Joseph Ready, Sr., Lt.—Law Enforcement (part-time)

Attended special courses at University of Tennessee, Traffic Institute Northwestern University; Retired South Carolina Highway Patrol Officer as Lieutenant; joined Criminal Justice Academy staff in 1975; primary teaching areas—Accident Investigation, Court Procedure.

Willard J. Sohn—S.C.D.C.

B.A. degree, U.S.C.; joined S.C.D.C. as a Correctional Officer in 1971; promoted to present position, Staff Developer Trainer, in 1972; involved in all phases of Human Resource effort for S.C.D.C. at the Academy; member of American Society for Training and Development, American Association of Correctional Trainers, World Future Society.

Spears Westbrook—Law Enforcement

B.A., Mercer University; M.Ed., U.S.C.; 2½ years Juvenile Probation and Counseling; 4½ years, Richland County Sheriff's Office, Lt. Investigative Division; Instructor in Adult Education, Instructor at Midlands Tech; primary teaching areas—Driving Range Instructor, Report Writing, E.T.V. Advisor.

William White—S.C.D.C.

Retired Army Officer with an Associate of Arts degree in Correctional Administration; B.A., General Studies; M.A., Criminal Justice, U.S.C.; 8 years, S.C.D.C. as a Correctional Officer, Assistant Supervisor and Institutional Training Officer; primary teaching area—Jail and Prison Management.

LAW ENFORCEMENT TRAINING

The Minimum Training Standards Act of 1970 required certification for all law enforcement officers having arrest powers and employed by city, county or State governments after January 1, 1972. Excluded from this requirement were those from departments of five or fewer officers or where the city had a population under 2,500. This law also established selection standards, specifying that a law enforcement must...

- present a birth certificate proving that he is at least 21 years old
- have a high school diploma or GED certificate
- pass a physical examination
- pass a drivers license check proving that he has not, within the last five (5) years, been convicted of driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs, or leaving the scene of an accident
- pass a background check which includes proof that he has never been convicted of a felony and has a satisfactory credit rating
- successfully complete basic law enforcement training

This Act was amended by the 1977-78 legislature to require basic law enforcement training for all law enforcement officers hired after July 1, 1978 and including chiefs.

Basic training for all law enforcement officers currently consists of ten weeks of instruction. Students are instructed in more than 60 subject areas through classroom lectures, and various practical exercises on the firing and driving ranges to insure thorough, realistic training. Law Enforcement students must also demonstrate their abilities through various proficiency tests which demand competence in such areas as Searching and Handcuffing, Handling Juveniles, Courtroom Procedure, Traffic Citations, Handgun Safety, etc.

Graduation ceremonies are held at the end of each basic training program. Special guest speakers are featured at the ceremonies. In the past these have included governors of the state, F.B.I. agents, senators, mayors, U.S. Marshals, deans and presidents of various universities, personnel of many law enforcement agencies, leaders of the business community, and numerous elected officials. Performance points accumulated from quizzes and exercises are tallied at the end of each basic training period. The student having the highest overall total is recognized during graduation as the winner of the J.P. Strom Award. Based on scores from the firing range, students

are rated as Marksman, Sharpshooter, or Expert, with the top shooter recognized during graduation ceremonies. Certificates are distributed at the end of the ceremony, which is attended by students' families and department heads.

1978-1979 LAW ENFORCEMENT AWARD WINNERS

Basic Class Number	Graduation Date	J.P. Strom Winner	Highest Pistol Score
VI	7-28-78	William M. Baskin Anderson PD	Robert Alotta Charleston City PD
VII	8-25-78	Michael Dean Catt Columbia PD	Joseph F. Jordan Greenville PD
VIII	9-22-78	Arthur J. Sullivan Charleston County SO	Arthur J. Sullivan Charleston County SO
IX	10-13-78	Terry Marvin Cumbee S.C. Wildlife	Richard T. Crosby Forest Acres PD
X	11-10-78	Paul A. Roland Springdale PD	Linda Knode Charleston County PD
XI	12-15-78	George Shute Sumter PD	George Shute Sumter PD
XII	1-26-79	Felix Turner, Jr. U.S.C. At Spartanburg	James L. Hudson Georgetown PD
II	2-9-79	Kevin L. Beasley SLED	Lloyd D. Sells Cayce PD
III	4-13-79	Donald E. Williams Spartanburg Co. SO	Joseph H. Cutler Charleston PD
IV	5-18-79	Michael Gerald Dempsey Greenville PD	Richard E. Bailey Greenville PD
V	6-22-79	James E. Noel Williston PD	Marshall S. Bogan Richland County SO

Many short courses are offered in specialized fields for law enforcement officers who have been previously certified. Those offered since 1971 have included the following:

Accident Investigation	Firearms Instructor Training
Advanced Police Photography	Highway Patrol In-Service Training
Arson Investigation	Highway Patrol Radar Training
Basic Fingerprinting	Homicide Investigation
Basic Police Photography	Juvenile Crime Prevention Workshop
Bomb School	Latent Fingerprinting
Breathalyzer Certification	Law Enforcement Advisors (SCALE)
Breathalyzer Re-certification	Law Enforcement In-Service
Chief's Seminar	Narcotics Investigation
Child Abuse Seminar	New Sheriff's Workshop
Communications	Police In-Service Training
Community Relations	Police Mid-Management Seminar
Constable Training	Radar Training
Crime Prevention Workshop	Reserve Officer Certification
Crime Prevention for Chiefs	Safety Traffic Education
Crime Prevention for City & County Officers	School for Sergeants
Crime Prevention for Investigators	Sex Crimes Seminar
Crime Prevention Seminar for Law Enforcement & the Older American	Special Basic for Parks, Recreation & Tourism
Crowd Control Seminars	Stress Seminar
Deputy Sheriffs	Supervision/Management
Detective Investigation	Traffic Investigation
Drug Seminar	Wildlife Communication
Executive Development	Wildlife In-Service Training
	Wildlife Scuba Course

Graduation ceremonies are held at the end of each basic training program. Special guest speakers are featured at the ceremonies. In the past these have included governors of the state, FBI agents, senators, mayors, U.S. Marshals, deans and presidents of various universities, personnel of many law enforcement agencies, leaders of the business community, and numerous elected officials. Performance points accumulated from quizzes and exercises are tallied at the end of each basic training period. The student earning the highest overall total is recognized during graduation as the winner of the J.P. Strom Award. Based on scores from the firing range, students

CLASSES FY 1978-1979

LAW ENFORCEMENT

Class	No. Class Hours	No. Times Offered	Total Attending
Basic Law Enforcement	400	10	430
Highway Patrol Basic	400	2	95
Highway Patrol Radar	8	5	100
Highway Patrol Communications	8	2	110
Highway Patrol Pursuit Driving	16	1	14
Wildlife In-Service	40	8	300
Wildlife In-Service	8	4	99
Wildlife Communication	8	1	30
Wildlife Scuba Re-Certification	40	1	9
Breathalyzer Certification	40	11	221
Breathalyzer Certification	56	9	167
Breathalyzer Re-Certification	16	18	628
Basic Photography	40	6	35
Advance Photography	40	1	25
Radar	8	10	149
Fingerprint	40	5	98
Detective	40	7	249
Law Enforcement In-Service	32	4	142
Communications	24	9	158
Drug Seminar	80	2	118
Executive Development	40	1	31
Crime Prevention Workshop	80	1	35
Crime Prevention Meetings	6	13	455
Crime Prevention for Chiefs	8	1	10
Crime Prevention for Investigators	24	1	15
Crime Prevention for City & County Officers	8	1	40
Crime Prevention Officer's Instructional Training	8	1	40
Juvenile Crime Prevention Workshop	40	1	16
Training for Traffic Officers	130	1	30
Chief's Meeting	4	6	145
Chief's Training Re-Auxiliary	8	1	50
Stress Seminar	8	1	150
Hall of Fame	8	1	10
Safety Traffic Education	16	1	100
Council Meeting	4	3	36
Law Enforcement Advisors (SCALE)	8	7	131
Crime to Court	4	9	445
S.C. Association of Criminal Justice Educators	8	1	30
Sex Homicide	32	1	63
Police Mid-Management Seminar	40	1	36
Law Enforcement Training Meeting	8	1	100
Community Relations Workshop	8	1	20
Private Security O.C.J.P.	8	4	160
Deputy Sheriffs	16	1	30
Special Basic	120	2	64
Arson Investigation Meeting	8	1	15
Firearms Training	40	1	33
Coroners Seminar	16	1	18
APCO Workshop	8	1	45

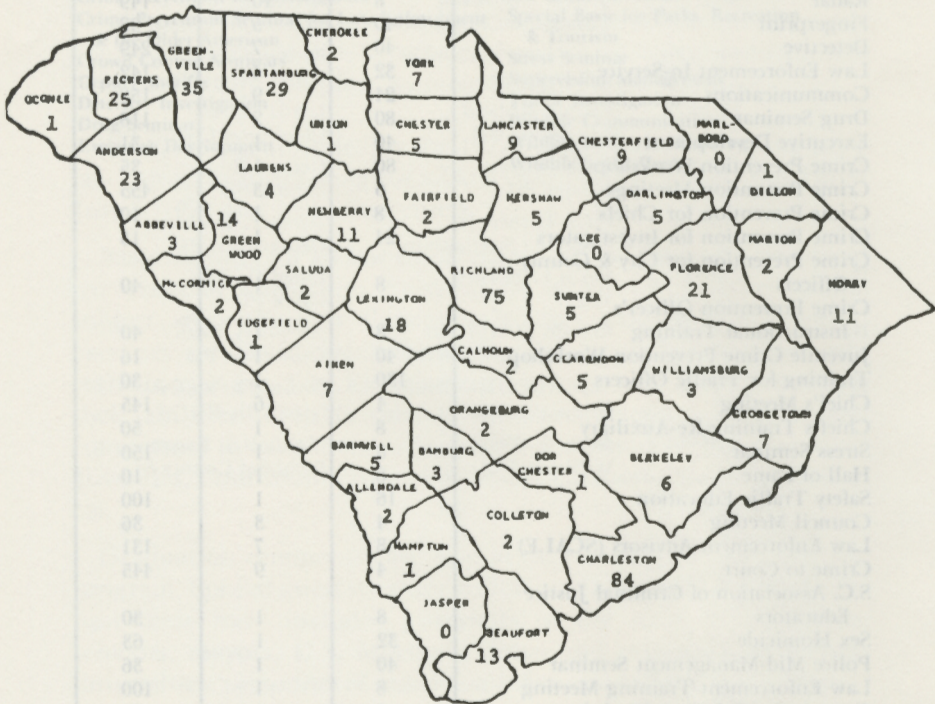
CORRECTIONS
 (TO INCLUDE)
 DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
 JUVENILE PLACEMENT AND AFTERCARE
 YOUTH SERVICES
 PROBATION, PAROLE, AND PARDON

2,700

JUDICIAL
 (TO INCLUDE)
 SUPREME COURT
 DISTRICT JUDGES
 FAMILY COURT JUDGES
 MAGISTRATES

558

LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS RECEIVING BASIC TRAINING AT THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE ACADEMY



This does not include officers receiving specialized Criminal Justice Training or 80 Highway Patrol Officers who completed Basic Training during fiscal year 1978-1979.

CORRECTIONAL TRAINING

Personnel of several state correctional agencies train at the Academy—the Department of Youth Services, the Department of Corrections, the Probation, Parole, and Pardon Board and the Department of Juvenile Placement and Aftercare. The Academy provides classrooms, housing, meals, and audiovisual equipment for these programs. Some of the programs offered are basic orientation, first aid training, drug education, youth counselor training, supervisory and management skills, communication skills, defensive driving, secretarial programs, and various workshops.

The Department of Corrections conducts its training programs and houses its instructional administration at the Academy. This agency offers many specialized courses in addition to orientation, basic correctional officer's training, and in-service training. All employees of the South Carolina Department of Corrections must attend the one-week orientation prior to assuming their positions with the agency. After on-the-job instruction, security personnel return to the Academy to receive basic correctional officer's training. For supervisors, two phases of instruction are offered. Phase I is a prerequisite for promotion while Phase II is for all supervisors and concentrates on skill development in specialized areas. Other workshops are held on a regular basis for different groups of correctional personnel.

The Department of Youth Services Training Section is a human services program designed to develop, conduct and evaluate in-service training programs for DYS employees. Programs are developed as a result of agency-wide needs assessment surveys and are conducted by a combination of paid consultants, Department of Youth Services employees and employees from other state agencies.

In January of 1979, the Agency approved a new Training Policy establishing required yearly hours of training for certain job categories. For this calendar year (1979) the requirements are: Youth Counselors - 40 hours of Basic Training, Social Workers and Correctional Counselors - 16 hours, Managers and Supervisors - 8 hours. In order to meet the Training Standards approved by the American Correctional Association we will be expanding these requirements in the future to include all job classifications.

The Training Section maintains a file on each employee and records not only agency training attended but any other training experiences an employee wished to include provided the information

is sent to DYS. These records are furnished to any employee or supervisor upon request.

In 1978 the Training Section for the Department of Youth Services moved to the Academy. The Department of Youth Services is working to increase the capabilities of the Learning Resources Center for their employees and hope to include a wide range of audio visual training materials for short, specific, self-instructional training programs.

JUDICIAL TRAINING

Pursuant to Rule 35 of the South Carolina Supreme Court, each member of the unified judicial system of this state, with the exception of magistrates, must complete a minimum of 25 hours of legal education per year, accredited by the Commission on Continuing Legal Education. The Commission is authorized, pursuant to guidelines established by the Supreme Court, to determine the number of hours for which credit will be given for particular courses and programs.

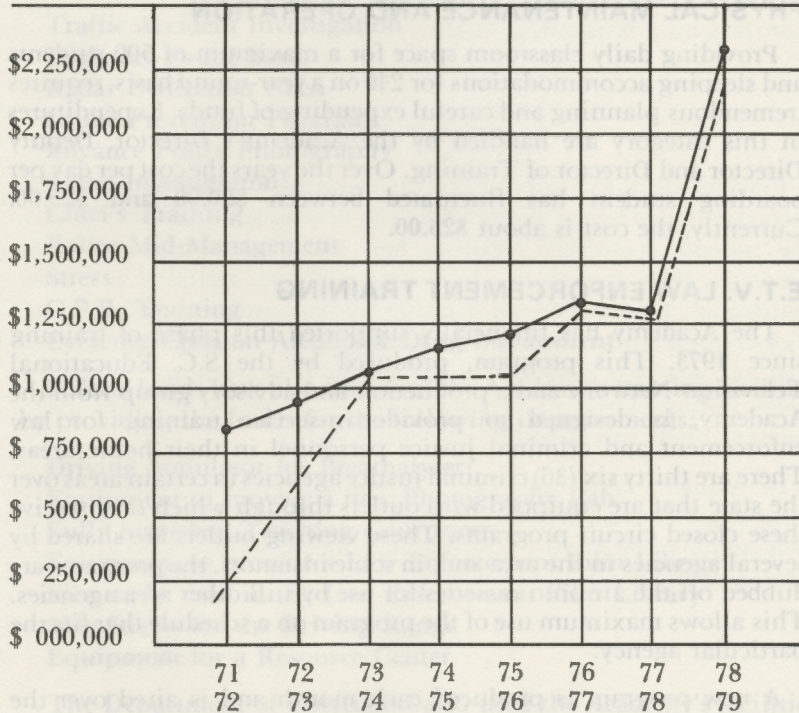
The Continuing Legal Education Division of the South Carolina Bar administers a judicial education program in cooperation with the Commission on Continuing Legal Education of the S.C. Supreme Court.

The Office of South Carolina Court Administration conducts judicial education programs for magistrates. Pursuant to the order of the Chief Justice of the South Carolina Supreme Court, magistrates are required to attend a five day orientation program within four months of appointment and a one or two day seminar per year. In addition to conducting the mandatory programs, Court Administration conducts voluntary schools for magistrates. There are presently twelve regularly scheduled voluntary schools per year (a one day school each month) plus additional unscheduled programs that are held from time to time to discuss new legislation.

While there is no training program for municipal judges exclusively, many of the voluntary schools for magistrates are open to municipal judges.

INCOME

The penalty assessment system has provided all funds for the Academy's operation since 1971. No funds have ever been requested from the General Appropriations. Annual receipts and expenditures since 1971 are shown on the following graph:



Receipts _____
Expenditures -----

EXPENSES

Academy expenses fall into four categories—Administration, Instructional, Physical Maintenance and Operation, and E.T.V. Law Enforcement Training.

ADMINISTRATION

Ultimate responsibility for the overall operation of the Academy lies with the administrative staff which is currently composed of 64 permanent employees. The Executive Director is directly responsible to the Training Council which determines major policy.

INSTRUCTION

Expenditures in this area provide all training equipment and instructional aids. The result is the fulfillment of the Academy's purpose—to train and provide facilities for personnel of all three realms of criminal justice, and to do so at a minimum cost.

PHYSICAL MAINTENANCE AND OPERATION

Providing daily classroom space for a maximum of 500 students and sleeping accommodations for 240 on a year-round basis, requires tremendous planning and careful expending of funds. Expenditures in this category are handled by the Academy's Director, Deputy Director and Director of Training. Over the years the cost per day per boarding student has fluctuated between \$20.00 and \$25.00. Currently, the cost is about \$25.00.

E.T.V. LAW ENFORCEMENT TRAINING

The Academy has financially supported this phase of training since 1973. This program, produced by the S.C. Educational Television Network and a production and advisory group from the Academy, is designed to provide in-service training for law enforcement and criminal justice personnel in their home areas. There are thirty six (36) criminal justice agencies in certain areas over the state that are equipped with outlets through which they receive these closed circuit programs. These viewing outlets are shared by several agencies in the area and, in some instances, the programs are dubbed off the air onto cassettes for use by still other area agencies. This allows maximum use of the program on a schedule that fits the particular agency.

A new program is produced each month and is aired over the closed-circuit channels three (3) times during the month.

1978-1979 EXPENDITURES

Category	Funds Expended	% Of Total
Administration	\$ 212,510.00	10.9%
Maintenance & Support	\$ 520,512.00	26.8%
Permanent Improvement	\$ 351,483.00	18.0%
Instruction	\$ 698,286.00	36.0%
E.T.V.	\$ 65,111.00	3.4%
Employee Benefits	\$ 94,396.00	4.9%
TOTAL	\$1,942,298.00	100.0%

The majority of the above Permanent Improvement was spent for the expansion of the existing physical plant.

FEDERALLY FUNDED PROGRAMS FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT TRAINING

Academy programs supported by federal funds are those approved by the Governor's Committees. These programs include the following:

- Traffic Accident Investigation
- Highway Patrol Basic
- Radar Utilization Class
- Crime Prevention Programs
- Advance Police Photography
- Arson Investigation
- Chief's Training
- Police Mid-Management
- Stress
- C.P.R. Training
- Evidence Class on Alcohol & Drug Impairment

Federal funds have also increased the Academy's training facilities by providing the funds for the following improvements:

- Driving Simulator for Breathalyzer
- Equipment to provide a new Photography Lab
- Fully furnished Teaching Courtroom
- Equipment to provide a Law Enforcement Film Library
- Film to be used in the Law Enforcement Film Library
- Side Streets for the Driving Range
- Equipment for a Resource Center

The Department of Correction also used the Academy's facilities for their two federally funded classes, Management Training and InService Training.

PUBLICATIONS

The sole publication of the Academy is the *Palmetto Informer*. This newsletter contains current events within the realm of criminal justice as well as announcements of Academy programs. The *Informer* is distributed statewide to many criminal justice personnel and to each law enforcement and correctional institution in South Carolina on a bi-monthly basis.

CURRENT STATUS

Plans made in 1976 for further classroom and dormitory expansion were completed by the fall of 1978. The new annexes added 64 beds to the present dormitory facilities and 180 seats to the classroom capacity. The two-story classroom addition contains a model courtroom, learning resource center/library, and a handball court. Videotaping equipment will be installed in the model courtroom so that the students and instructors can review exercises conducted there. Future plans call for a mock city to be erected at the precision driving range, to expand its present facilities.

In January, 1978, basic law enforcement training was increased from 8 to 10 weeks. Expansion of the existing space in the Academy will enable more needed training programs to be offered to criminal justice agencies across the state.

1978-1979 EXPENDITURES

Category	Funds Expended	% of Total
Administration	\$ 212,500.00	16.2%
Maintenance & Support	\$ 520,300.00	40.8%
Permanent Improvement	\$ 351,000.00	27.8%
Instruction	\$ 638,200.00	50.0%
E.T.V.	\$ 55,100.00	4.3%
Employee Benefits	\$ 91,396.00	7.2%
TOTAL	\$1,368,296.00	100.0%

The majority of the above Permanent Improvement was spent for the expansion of the existing physical plant.